









## Round the Soviet Union

● ANOTHER 80 KINDERGARTENS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN MOSCOW THIS YEAR. The children's institutions in the city are now attended by more than 400,000 juniors. However, some parents are still unable to find accommodation in kindergartens for their child. This problem mainly arises in the new residential districts of the capital. The City Soviet has therefore allocated additional funds for the construction of children's preschool institutions.

● TO STUDY THE DEEP LAYERS OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN IS THE AIM OF THE EXPEDITION BOAT FOR A DISTANT CRUISE ON BOARD THE RESEARCH SHIP "PROFESSOR SHOKHMAN". The team of oceanologists in the South Atlantic will investigate the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a unique submarine formation in the World Ocean.

● AN ENVIRONMENTAL MUSEUM, THE FIRST TO OPEN IN THE SOVIET REPUBLIC OF LATVIA, WILL BE RUN ON A VOLUNTEER BASIS AT THE CENTRE FOR YOUNG NATURE ENTHUSIASTS IN JURMALA. The environmental protection society, formed of schoolchildren mostly pupils in the Riga consular area, keeps an eye on nature. In the past few years these children have planted 22 hectares of forest.

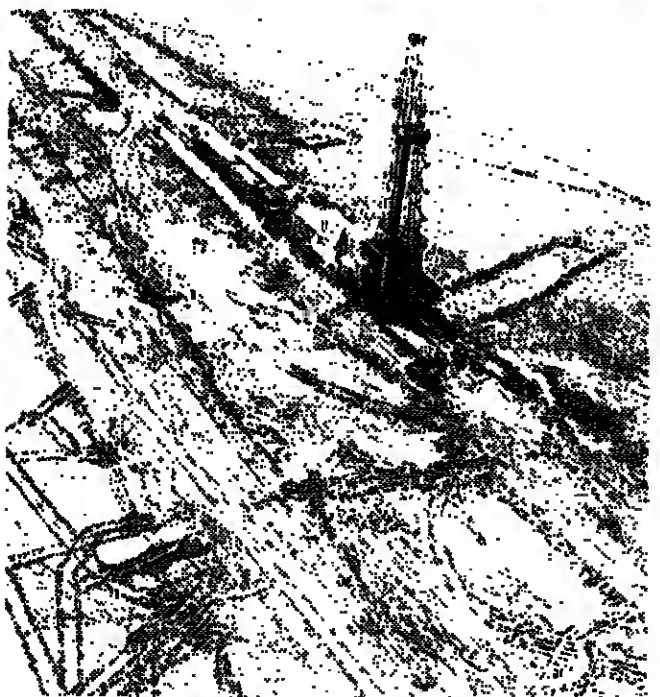
● THE FRENCH BOOKS FOR CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS EXHIBITION OPENED AT THE STATE TEENAGERS' LIBRARY IN MOSCOW. The display includes 180 books presented to the library by the Association of Literature and Art Workers for the Children of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Foreign Countries, and by the USSR-France Friendship Society. The works include selections of French prose and poetry, folklore and popular-science literature issued by leading publishers in France.



This peninsula on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea first came into prominence with the building of an oil plant for the purification of seawater in the town of Shevchenko. The same plant provided electric power and thus the peninsula became an energy base for Kazakhstan. Today, two more sources of energy—oil and gas—have been added to the first: oil and gas deposits having now been discovered in the locality. The deposit at Buzachi holds out many promises. It is believed that, in the future, up to 12-13 million tonnes of oil might be extracted from this site.

In 1981, 800 million tonnes of oil including gas condensate were extracted in the Soviet Union. As well as meeting its energy requirement in full from its own reserves, our country also supplies a considerable

# OIL FROM MANGYSHLAK



amount of oil to the world market. In the new five-year plan (1981-1985) it is intended to increase extraction by up to 620-645 million tonnes.

In the photo: Kishereh Atabayev—team-leader of the men working on the oil and gas deposits at Buzachi, derrick on Mangyshlak.

## A NEW LIVESTOCK-BREEDING COMPLEX

A livestock-breeding complex is now operating at the "Lakina" state farm in the Vladimir Region. 18,000 cattle will be raised on the farm, and it is planned to annually produce 6,000 tonnes of meat.

It was built with the active participation of specialists from

the German Democratic Republic.

A large land reclamation area is being created next to the complex. Some 837 hectares of arid and irrigated lands are already under cultivation, from which the farm receives a record yield of fodder.

## Robot testing facility

A laboratory for the interdisciplinary study of programmable metal-working equipment has been set at Leningrad's Elektromekhanicheskoy Zavod works. It is intended to test various prototype mechanical control units and programmable controllers for machine tools, industrial robots and manipulators.

## Get out the cameras!

To mark the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR, a photographic exhibition, "Man and World", is to be held early in December. 1982 at Moscow's Friendship House. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Friendship House, the editorial office of the "Moskovskiy Novoye" newspaper, the magazine "Culture and Life", and some other organizations.

The exhibition, whose motto is "For Peace, Humanism, Social Progress and Friendship Among Peoples" is open to both Soviet and foreign professional and amateur photographers. Each participant can present up to three photographs measuring between 30 by 40 and 50 by 60 centimeters, or a series of six pictures.

The top prize for foreign competitors is a two-week journey through the Soviet Union. In addition, five other prizes consisting of a seven- to ten-day trip to the USSR are offered, also 50 encouragement prizes (souvenirs) and 50 honorary diplomas will be presented.

The competition's address is: 109510, Moscow, 1 Lyubimskaya St., International Photo Exhibition, "Man and World". The deadline for the final entries is September 15, 1982.

## Avalanche proof roads

The Alpine Dnieper road in the Caucasus has been made avalanche-proof. For the past three years, heavy snow and ice have caused many accidents on this road. Since the new concrete road is built with reinforced concrete, it will be able to withstand the heavy snow and ice.

The road, which is the main artery linking the Caucasus with the Central Asian valleys. Over 500 kilometers of the road were recently asphalted and two-way traffic is now possible. Several other priority galleries are now being built to facilitate the steady flow of traffic.

## Places to visit



# OSTANKINO, A PALACE-MUSEUM OF SERF ART

Ostankino, an old palace built in classical style, is an outstanding piece of architecture and a remarkable example of the region round Moscow. Built by serfs it still amazes visitors by its beauty and the harmony of its proportions. It was built by architects Argonov, Mironov, and Dikishin.

The Theatre Hall, the main room in the palace, is situated in the central part of the building. It was specially designed so that it could be converted in a few minutes from a theatre into a ballroom. Still preserved in the museum is the technical machinery invented by serfs to produce stage lighting and sound effects.

There were 200 actors, among them, and dancers in Central Siberia's company. Spectacles such as those given by the Ostankino Palace have given a new meaning to the word "theatre". A special display at the museum tells the story of the difficult lives of the serf actors and actresses and of their art.

The museum is open daily, except Tuesdays and Wednesdays, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Metro VDNKh and then from 11.

## A film that contains two subjects

The scriptwriter Irakly Gotsidze has for a long time kept in touch with many sets of twins. Through a series of letters his twins eagerly responded to his requests informing the scriptwriter about events in their lives. In this manner they became the collective authors of the film "The Town of Twins" which the Georgian Film Studios has decided to produce.

This film intends to portray a rather fantastic comedy. The setting takes place in a fictional city populated only by twins. Says Irakly Gotsidze, the film will be undertaken in the vicinity of Tbilisi, and the cast includes twins of all ages. Although shooting has not yet

commenced, it has already aroused lively interest among the scientific community. Georgia has no precise recordings of the number of twins born in this country. It is only known that out of 100 thousand babies born, 300 happen to be twins. Still members of the D. Uznadze Institute of Psychology at the Georgian Academy of Sciences believe that twins form an interesting case especially in the study of social and genetic factors in the shaping of human psychology. So far, they have managed to examine only 70 twins, therefore the film presents a splendid opportunity to examine their projects amidst a whole community of twins.

## RESORTS CATERING FOR ALL AILMENTS

The popular Armenian resort of Arzni already known as a centre for the treatment of cardiovascular, gastrointestinal diseases has acquired another specialization: 400 patients at a time can be treated for ailments of the locomotor system at the new trade union sanatorium situated in the picturesque canyon of the Razdan River.

Over the past few years, new sanatorium treatments have emerged in the republic. Resorts designed for the treatment of respiratory ailments have been built in the planned

coniferous forest white granite Lake Seven. "Aravik", the children's sanatorium open all year round, has become famous nationwide as an orthopedic rehabilitation centre. The sanatorium in Luysyan is geared to the treatment of the digestive system. Today Armenia has 40 sanatoriums and rest homes which accommodate 70 thousand patients and holiday-makers. Another seven resorts are to be opened in the present five-year plan period.

## Science and technology

### RADIOASTRONOMICAL EXPERIMENT

Scientists from the Institute of Space Research, from the Physics Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Max-Planck Institute for Radioastronomy in Bonn, West Germany, have established the origin of signals from pulsars—the neutron stars which constantly emit electromagnetic pulses into outer space. Experiments carried out simultaneously by Soviet and West German scientists at the radio-based radiotelescope in the town of Puschino in the Moscow Region and the centimetre band telescopes in Bonn have shown that there is a time difference in the reception of the same signal at different frequencies. A pulsar signal takes three thousandths of a second longer to come to earth than a 18-centimetre signal. This difference proves that radiation is generated in the magnetosphere of the pulsars. The scientists have been able to establish at what height from the surface of the pulsar—it would appear to be one thousand kilometres—these signals occur.

### THE ANCIENT INHABITANTS OF CHUKOTKA

From the first half of the 19th century, the Chukchi people have been disappearing from the map. Who were they? From where did they come? The Chukchi people have been disappearing from the map. Who were they? From where did they come?

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## Poetry from old manuscript

A manuscript found in India has been used as the basis for an edition of the Urdu poet Khafiz Khorezmi, who lived in the late 14th-early 15th centuries.

A few years ago, a manuscript at the Salazar Museum in Hyderabad caught the eye of Uzbek philologist Khafiz Sulaimonov. It turned out to be a "divan" by the little known author Khafiz Khorezmi.

15,000-20,000 years ago. The finds show that even at that time the people hunted mammals (deer, bison and moose) and they were beginning to fish, build houses and keep tame dogs.

The excavations confirm the hypothesis that the first inhabitants of America came to the continent from Siberia across the ridge, which existed between the Asian and American continents during the Ice Age.

## A FUEL SAVING BAROMETER

A small device known as a high-altitude barometer was designed at the Tajik Polytechnic Institute and it is intended for saving fuel on the difficult mountain roads of Pamir.

The barometer principle is employed in the instrument. When the motor vehicle gains in altitude and pressure drops, it automatically provides access to an additional amount of air entering the carburettor. The tests revealed that vehicles fitted with this device save up to 20 per cent of fuel.

## SCHOOLBOY INVENTS BUILDING TOOL

M. Mironov, a schoolboy from a settlement in the Arkhangelsk Region, invented a tool that resembles a plastic toy pistol, however it contains an electronic circuit which can detect electric waves in a wall. This prevents attacks of hidden intruders.

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## ARMED FOR THE FUTURE

One of the major structural problems in the future of the USSR is the need for a new type of building material. The need for a new type of building material is the need for a new type of building material. The need for a new type of building material is the need for a new type of building material.

## Hunter come nature-lover

Zhepar Salyiganov, a worker on the Abal state farm in the Dzhambul Region of Kazakhstan, loves Nature. He shares his house with a tame wolf and fox. He has also raised three golden eagles. Golden eagle hunting, incidentally, is his favourite pastime. Salyiganov describes his observations and skills in hunting wolves in a book which is about to be published by the Kazakh Zhylas Publishing House.



Zhepar Salyiganov and his tame wolf.

## VIEWPOINT

### SIBERIA'S SOLUTION TO HOUSING PROBLEM

Galina ALEXEYEVA, Candidate of Science (Architect)

Over the past 20 years 700 new towns and settlements have appeared on the map of Siberia. With this rate of construction, attention has been mostly concentrated on the amount of housing built. With time, improvements have also been achieved in quality and standards of housing.

In view of the harsh weather conditions prevalent in the area, the housing requirements in Siberia are much stricter than elsewhere in this country, with construction costs being 1.5 to 2 times higher than in more temperate climate. The same applies to maintenance costs in general. However, central municipal services in Siberia cost no more than they do, for instance in Moscow.

During the fifth five-year plan, a new fifth Siberian plan was introduced, a plan which, according to the author, is the most advanced in the country. It is the most advanced in the country. It is the most advanced in the country. It is the most advanced in the country.

In this country it is the state that bears the burden of housing expenditure. Houses and flats built at state expense are made available to the public on highly favourable terms: rents remain stable and low, and there is no time limit on the use of housing. Together with payments for municipal services, rents in the USSR constitute between four and five per cent of an average working family's budget.

In the fifth five-year plan for 1981-85, 530 million square metres of housing is to be built in this country. Despite these plans, Siberia will continue to suffer from a shortage of housing for some time yet. It has been estimated that it will take 10 years to build the housing needed to house the growing population of Siberia. The housing problem will not be solved. Today, however, state is unable to make available sufficient financial and manpower resources for accelerated construction on this scale.

In Western Siberia, it is believed that growth in housing can best be achieved by the wide-scale use of advanced methods of construction. As in the construction of industrial plants, the modern assembly method is being introduced in housing construction.

Another way of speeding up housing construction is to increase the amount of state-owned housing built by non-professional builders. This method has already been tested in many parts of Siberia. Out of its profits, an enterprise sets aside some of money for building material, machinery, etc. The construction is done by the enterprise employees themselves in their spare time. All employed on such building sites are paid for their work.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### THE THRIVING EXPORTS OF AZERBAIJAN

Every constituent republic takes part in mutually beneficial scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries. AZERBAIJAN devoted a recent article in the growing potential of Azerbaijan. The republic exports to 80 countries 330 types of products made by 110 factories. In the years of Soviet power, Azerbaijan has built up 100 new industries, many of them of nationwide importance. These export a wide variety of goods ranging from equipment for all fields to air-conditioners for the home.

Specialists from Azerbaijan have taken part in the development of oil and gas fields in Afghanistan, India, Algeria, Syria and Iraq, and in the construction of electric and thermal power stations in a number of developing countries. Foreign countries, including the United States, France, the FRG, Italy, Britain and Japan, have patented inventions thought up by scientists at the republic's research institutes.

An example of mutually beneficial economic ties is provided by the construction in Baku of a shipyard designed in France for the manufacture of equipment for offshore steel drilling platforms. The honorary guest exhibitions are kept at the Azerbaijan Chamber for Commerce and Industry. The past ten years have seen a flood of such awards, including twenty medals, many special diplomas and honorary Gold Mercury.

### SOCIETY'S COMMUTERS: IS THERE A REMEDY?

Urbanization is an assertive trend characteristic of the USSR. In 1950 the urban population amounted to 40 per cent of the country's total. By January 1, 1980, 63 per cent of the country's population preferred to live

in towns, producing larger cities and even megapolises. In Soviet films, 1,188 towns have appeared in the USSR, writes the magazine VOPROSY EKONOMIKI.

Data available indicates a large number of commuters in this country, spending sometimes as much as two hours travelling one way only. The problem is not simply the waste of time, what is more important is the taking up valuable free time in commuting to work and returning home.

Two views have been prominent of late in economic literature: firstly, to shift these travellers closer to their places of employment and, secondly, to construct new industrial facilities in the suburbs, closer to the workers' dwellings. The second opinion certainly seems more reasonable since several hundred thousand people commute into Moscow alone. If they all moved to the city, then the population would increase by 15 per cent, which is inadmissible from any point of view. It is instead necessary to stabilize the cities' growth. Then we must either embark upon the second alternative, building new industries in urban areas, or establish regional divisions in bigger industries operating in the cities. This is absolutely a must since millions of commuters are now wasting their time on unacceptable travel.

### SHALL WE REMAIN ALONE FOREVER?

Proof of the idea of a multiplicity of civilizations in the Universe can only be derived from the analysis of hard and objective facts, writes Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vsevolod Troitskiy in the DOONYOR weekly.

We have only been the witness of the first, and I would say timid steps in this direction. We have studied only two in three hundred stars, those nearest to us out of the many millions making up the Galaxy. As yet we have failed to record "reliably" suspicious signals at any times of space engineering of a civilization. This has caused certain people to make negative statements to the effect either that such civilizations never existed or ceased to exist, having failed to reach other inhabitable planets for a variety of reasons. There is another explanation for the failure of all experiments attempting to find extraterrestrial intelligence.

Troitskiy believes, and in more reasonable one. Civilizations apart from our own do exist. Within a limited space of my stellar system, however, there is an objective threshold of energy production or else the first environment in the vicinity of such a star will become dangerous for the civilization in question. These energy limits only allow weak signals to reach the earth. To register them we need either large antennas in space or dozens of thousands of hundred-metre-long aerials built on earth. This is beyond man's capability at present as it is beyond the capability of any other civilization to help us establish contact with them.

### POETRY AND EMOTION NOT ENOUGH FOR COUNTRYSIDE PROSE

We write a lot, sometimes even too much, about the countryside and we do not always love for the land of our fathers, says writer Vardges Petrosyan in the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper. Unfortunately, literature too is not without its lacunae; it often fails to reflect genuine problems or the real state of affairs. A sort of idyllic literature has become widespread: linked with childhood recollections and which, to put it more bluntly, reflects the yesterday and even the day before yesterday of the emigrants, recording scenes from 40 years ago.

A real picture of the countryside today cannot be achieved through sentimental or poetic descriptions of landscapes, picturesque customs or characters. Instead, a wise old man preaches in each such work: he knows the answer in all questions and acts as a judge; people are on the best of terms, and the villagers themselves are all but saints.



## PROFILES



## Yuri Norshtein

What is the best description for an animated cartoon? Until recently no one would have dared to suggest that, in the right hands, it might be an effective means of improving our knowledge and philosophical understanding of the world. Yuri Norshtein's work in the genre has transformed our ideas of the possibilities inherent in a cartoon and of its aims. He has only made four films, but they have won more than 20 awards and prizes both at home and abroad—in France, Denmark, the United States, Finland, the FRG, Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Norshtein is a USSR State Prize winner.

His first cartoon—based on the Russian folk tale "The Fox and the Goose"—stylized in the manner of a lubok (popular print)—attracted attention by its novel approach to a well-known theme. The second, "The Flea and the Crane", stouped universal praise. This tale, as old as the hills, is about the love of a lonely crane for an equally lonely heron. Rather unwisely playing hard to get, the latter rejected the crane's advances and then had second thoughts. The crane went off to a hut. By the time he had got over it, it was the heron's turn to feel injured. And so on for an eternity. In their dreams, the

film's heroes long to be united in love; in reality they remain just as alone and unhappy as before. Norshtein's unusually elegant cartoon arouses feelings of pity and sad irony in the spectator. The original way in which he approaches his subject-matter enables critics to make comparisons with old Chinese painting not to comment on the major technical innovations he has introduced into the genre greatly enhancing the possibilities inherent in the cartoon.

The director's third cartoon tells the story of how Hedgehog got lost in the fog. Norshtein manages to bring out all the fantasy, mystery and beauty in the tale. The fog, which for a time hid reality from Hedgehog, turned out to have a magical effect: relinquishing its hold over the world, the latter appeared in entirely new colours. Hedgehog saw it as if for the first time and was therefore now aware of its beauty not apparent to the jaded eye.

"A Tale of Tales" is Norshtein's fourth and best film. This is a cartoon about childhood, about the line, but very strong threads linking us to our past. It is a movie impregnated with nostalgia and built on a series of complicated, poetical associations. There is a lullaby in Russian folklore which our great-grandmothers used to sing to us. Little Wolf is the main character in the song. And it is this same Little Wolf, the witness of many childhoods, today forgotten and shyly darting away from the gleaming modern car—that Norshtein has made into the hero of his film. Little Wolf is given the character and vision of a child and the Past is brought back to life in his nostalgic reminiscences.

Recognizable moments from the recent past: the film's due stylization based on drawings by Pushkin to the accompaniment of the popular songs of the 30s and the music of Bach and Mozart; its complex associations and clever psychological sketches, memories and observations; its melancholy, irony, bitterness and humour—all these facets are welded together in this undoubted work of art by the artist's sensitivity and mental conception. Not one word is spoken in the cartoon, but it tells us as much as we can take for, as is true of all great art, it requires an effort of the mind and soul.

Norshtein's films are unusual in many respects. But, the apparently limitless talent of the man who conceived them is their most outstanding feature. It remains to be seen what will emerge from the combination of Gogol's and Norshtein's exceptional artistic power. Yuri Norshtein is at present at work on a cartoon-version of "The Overcoat".

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

## FROM THE STAGE TO THE SCREEN

## FACTS and EVENTS

Noted Ukrainian singer Yevgeniya Miroshnichenko recently made her cinematic debut in the film-opera "Lucio di Lammormoor" produced by Kiev filmmakers.

The film presented her with the opportunity of meeting again with the heroine she knew so well in the theatre, says Miroshnichenko. It was certainly an interesting experience to participate in such a unique experi-

ment devised by the director, Oleg Bitma. While preserving the music of the Italian composer Donizetti, he based the film on Sir Walter Scott's novel "The Bride of Lammermoor", forming a synthesis of musical and dramatic scenes. Like my partner Anatoly Makrenko, People's Artist of the USSR, I had an exciting challenge to both sing and act a role in the same performance, she says.

Films. The Ekran Studios of the national TV has started shooting a film-concert, "The World Applauded Them", about the Igor Molysev Folk Dance Ensemble.

Ballet. The Vilnius Opera and Ballet Theatre's premiere of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" has been widely acclaimed. The direction followed the stage version of the illustrious Marius Petipa, who first produced the ballet a century ago.

## 'INDIAN LANDSCAPES'



Pavel Grechishkin. "An Indian Village on the Bay of Bengal" • "The Sea-side Temple Mahaballipuram".

Friendship House is holding an exhibition, entitled "Indian Landscapes" as part of the ten-day Festival of Soviet-Indian Friendship marking the 32nd anniversary of Indian independence.

The exhibition features over 50 paintings by the Soviet artist Pavel Grechishkin who travelled in India in 1978 and 1980.

His mastery, his keen eye and his profound good-will towards the beautiful country and its people,

which he has helped the painter recreate the charm, the colours and many faces of India.

The artist remarked that "India greatly impressed me with its ancient monuments, mysterious cave temples, others' villages encoined in palm groves, exotic natural settings, the hot humid air, the bright sun and the charming spirit of its people".

Roman CHISTYAKOV

## Masterpieces of Russian art in Cologne

The successful exhibition "Treasures of Russian Art" at the Wallraf-Richartz-Museum in Cologne highlights 107 gold and silver articles created by the firm of Karl Fabergé from the collections of the Moscow Kremlin and the Leningrad Hermitage Museum.

Karl Fabergé was founded in the 1840s, and by the end of the century had won European fame and had branches in many Rus-

sian cities and abroad. In the hands of talented jewellers, platinum, gold, precious stones and enamel were transformed into elegant costume jewellery, souvenirs and trinkets. Fabergé at the times were naturally reflected in the jewellers' know-how to enhance the colour, facets, and polish creating the natural beauty of the stones.

Natalya OSADCHAYA

## ENGLISH BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ARMENIA

A collection of short stories by Somerset Maugham has been published in Soviet Armenia. Earlier his novels were completely sold out.

English literature attracted the attention of Armenian translators and researchers long ago. Only recently the Armenian readers received the opportunity to read in their native tongue

"Turskye Sagi", by John Galsworthy, stories by James Joyce, novels by Graham Greene and Joseph Conrad and children's books.

The Shakespeare Centre of the Armenian Academy of Sciences has completed preparations for publishing a ten-volume edition of the great playwright's works in the Armenian language.

## Finest Santuzza of our time



A recent Bolshoi highlight was the production of Pjotr Mascagni's opera "Cavalleria Rusticana".

This was a concert performance: the programme made no mention of director or set-designer; the singers appeared in evening dress, and the choir, instead of initiating the supporting crowd, were ranged traditionally "by voices". It was, nevertheless, a performance of great inner drama and of strikingly vivid characterizations

created from the music and singing alone.

Yelena Ghradzeva sang the part of the heroine, a peasant woman from the village of Santuzza in Sicily. When she sang the part at La Scala a year ago she was voted the "Finest Santuzza" on the modern operatic stage. Zuzha Solikava, who was cast as Turiddu, was a fine match for her. In the photo you see both singers.

Photo by Georgi Salovoy

## WHAT'S ON!

January 30-February 1

## THEATRES

Krasnoe Palace of Congresses, 30, 31 (mat)—Zhukovskiy Folk Dance Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 31 (eve)—Puccini, "Mishima Butterfly" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 30 (mat)—Concert by Bolshoi soloists; 30 (eve)—Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Snow Maiden" (opera); 31 (mat)—Mozart, "Così fan tutti" (opera); 31 (eve)—Shchedrin, "Anna Karenina" (ballet).

Slavitskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 30—Double-bill: Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); Tchaikovsky, "Francesca da Rimini" (ballet); 31 (mat)—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 31 (eve)—Puccini, "Legend About Jeanne d'Arc" (ballet); February 1—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 30 (all, eve)—Feltman, "Let the Guller Play"; 31—Gorkovskiy, "Quadrille". Feb-

ruary 1—Loewe, "My Fair Lady". Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt), 31—Stravinsky, "The Rake's Progress".

## FILMS

Small Alexander (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

About three Soviet soldiers who helped organize the first uprising on GDR territory in 1945.

Cinema: "Zvyozdy" (14 Prospekt Vernatskiy).

M. Rahn (Azerbaijan Film Studios, USSR).

About the struggle of Azerbaijani peasants against landowners and their henchmen.

Cinema: "Baki" (12 Ustevskaya St., Metro Acropoli).

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskva-yevo Embankment, At the Rossiya Hotel), 30—An evening with T. Khrennikov; 31—Svetlana

## DELHI'S BOOK FAIR

The USSR is sending thousands of books and works of art to the annual World Book Fair opening in Delhi on February 5. The books were chosen from the 65,000 titles issued annually by the country's 15 constituent republics.

Copyrights can be dealt with through the Soviet VAPR Copyright Agency. This agency holds contacts with over a thousand organizations in over 70 countries, India included.

The USSR and India have a long history of cultural exchanges, says Vedim Dudin, deputy chief of the VAPR international relations department, in-

cluding national music festivals, art shows, joint drama productions, scientific symposiums, and writers' colloquia. We collaborate with 50 Indian organizations and firms like the Federation of Indian Publishers, Shri Ram Publishers, Vikas, and Oxford Press. 419 works by contemporary Soviet and Indian authors have been published in India and the USSR by arrangement with VAPR. However, this is only the beginning; we look forward to meeting our partners again in Delhi to sign future contracts.

Georgi ILYUSHKO

## Our Polish partners: business as usual despite difficulties

The representation office at the Polish Foreign Trade Chamber has held a press conference in Moscow at which Soviet journalists were told about the results of the Chamber's activities in 1981 and about plans for 1982.

Despite the difficulties arising out of the economic situation in Poland, the Chamber's plan for 1982 to be arranged in the Soviet Union in 1981 was mainly fulfilled. An exhibition of Polish export goods, "Made in Poland", was held in Kiev, while in Vilnius "Days of Polish Technology" took place. More than forty different events were organized by Poland in the USSR, including its taking part in the international exhibitions, "Machinex-81" and "Svyaz-81".

In 1982, as in previous years, the biggest Polish event to take place in this country will be the "Made in Poland" exhibition to be held in Kishinev. It is planned to hold the "Days of Polish Technology" exhibition in Minsk and Alma-Ata. In addition, 25 different fixtures such as exhibitions and symposiums, will be organized by foreign trade dealers. Polish foreign trade organization will also be taking part in a number of international exhibitions in the USSR.

## Contacts and contracts

© In Belgrade, the 1982 trade protocol was signed between the USSR and Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia will receive different equipment, machines and other products exchanged for products made by the chemical industry, non-ferrous metals and consumer goods.

© The Italian firm of Ballestra recently held a symposium in Moscow on synthetic detergents, during which Soviet specialists were given a run-down on the firm's latest products in the field. Ballestra has supplied the USSR with several plants for the production of detergents.

© The first batch of electric motors and transformers has been completed for Soviet customers by the electrical engineering factory in the Romanian city of Filiasi.

© The Intergovernmental Soviet-Angolan commission for economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation held its third session in Moscow.

© Tyazhpromexport, USSR, and the Minerals and Energy Development, Australia, agreed in Sydney on Soviet specialists preparing a feasibility study of a coke and chemical combine for Queensland.

© Machinexport, USSR, will sell Romania, via industrial export-import, various mining equipment, including coal combines and mechanized purification systems.

Variety Dance Ensemble directed by Tamara Golovanova.

Regular matches between Soviet and American boxers began on October 25, 1980.

## WATER POLO

Olympic Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira), 30, 31—National championship. Both days at noon, 1 p. m. and 2, 10 p. m.

## ICE HOCKEY

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.), 31—Krylya Sovetov v Sokol, 5 p.m. Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport, February 1—Moscow Dynamo v Central Army Club, 6.45 p. m.

Both games are the current national championship matches.

## RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.) 31—Racing and trotting, 1 p. m.

## WEATHER

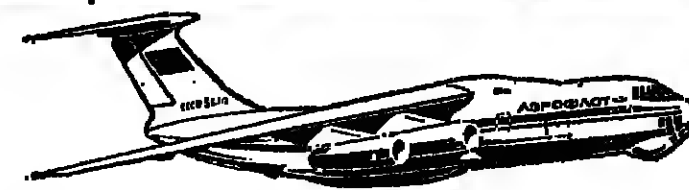
January 30-February 1

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells, no precipitation on January 30, to be followed by light snow and hazy weather. Wind SE, 5-10 mph. Night temperatures, on January 30, minus 14-18°C and 6-11°C during the day. Later a slight temperature rise is expected up to 6-11°C during the night and 3-5°C in the daytime.

## SPORTS

## BOXING

Lenin Central Stadium, Palace of Sport, 30—International meeting USSR v USA, 4 p. m.



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## A NEW PLANT FOR MONGOLIA

Intensive construction work is now being carried out not far from the highway that links the Mongolian cities of Darchin and Erdenet. In Khutuli, Soviet and Mongolian specialists are conducting a feasibility study of a coke and chemical combine for Queensland.

project commenced just over a year ago, but the settlement is already taking shape. Apart from dwellings it contains a library, a sports gym and a club.

All construction work in Khutuli, which will ultimately house a population of over 10,000, is due to be completed in 1985.

## TRADE ON THE RISE

Sweden's exports to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries in the first eight months of 1981, rose by 17 per cent compared to the same period during 1980, the "Svensk Export" magazine reports. According to this article, the USSR, the GDR, Hungary, and Bulgaria are among Sweden's largest trade customers. The country's business community is interested in promoting further trade with the socialist countries.

## Philately



## Devoted to the poet

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp devoted to the poet, Nizami Ganjavi, the founder of Persian revolutionary poetry.

## IMPORTS FROM BULGARIA

The Ivonov factory in Sofia, Bulgaria, has completed its 200 thousandth refrigerators for the Soviet Union. The delivery of such refrigerators for shops, warehouses and restaurants is arranged between Technomashimport, USSR, and Electrolux.

Bulgaria. The Soviet Mashpriborintorg and Machinimport will import via this Bulgarian company large consignments of electric motors, communication equipment, high-voltage devices and various electric drives for numerical control machine-tools.

## Intourist news

## OF A MASTER BARMAN

As soon as Raf Floridia took up his position behind the bar, his audience was at once aware that before them stood a master barman of outstanding talent. And the fact that (his lectures) spoke in Italian in no way prevented his message from getting across. Raf Floridia is a chief barman of the Milanese branch of the firm of Morini & Rossi and his specialty is to make sure that tourists get a first class service.

He came to Moscow to exchange experience with his Soviet counterparts. A lot of foreign tourists visit our country, and it is important that our hotels, restaurants and bars should be fully conversant with their tastes and habits. For this very reason, Intourist arranges regular meetings between those

## THE SECRETS OF A MASTER BARMAN

engaged in the tourist industry and representatives of major foreign firms.

On this occasion Techno, the Italian trading company, presented the products of Morini & Rossi and La Cimbali to Soviet colleagues. It also organized a seminar with the participation of specialists from the Italian tourist industry.

"Barman act as ambassadors for their countries," Raf Floridia told an MMI correspondent. "A client's opinion of service in the country he is visiting is based on his performance. Of course, he must be expert at his job. In Moscow I discussed the main principle guiding my work: the best thing to go by when making a drink is a client's tastes. What is more, every order should be completed with a winning smile."